THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1864. NO. 4

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Latter from Gen. Hood.

Florence, Nov. 13.—A Chicago telegram of the 9th says Sherman only made a show of pursuing Hood, while he was busily engaged in preparing his forces, repairing railroads and accumulating supplies for a new movement in some direction.

After gathering sufficient supplies he will start with fifty days rations, and where four through the Cotton States, leaving Schofield's force to hold Chattanooga and look after Hood.

It is to be doubted the coming week will witness the starting of this expedition.

Washington correspondents of several Northern Journals assert that efforts are being made to induce Lincoln to send Commissioners to Richmond to sound the authorities upon the subject of Peace.

From Mobile.

Mobile, Nov. 14.—A special dispatch from Senatobia, 14th, says the Republican papers have discovered a treasonable conspiracy to destroy Chicago and release the Chicago Democratic prisoners. Large quantities of arms were found in the houses of Southern sympathizers. Several hundred citizens were forcibly arrested, Gen. Marmaduke's brother.

New Orleans papers publish a list of eight vessels captured by Confederate cruisers.

General Canby is reported mortally wounded by guerillas while ascending the Washita river on the gunboat *Oneida*. The gunboat returned to Vicksburg.

The Washington Government has received information that Capt. Semmes has gone to take command of the *Sea King*, a large, staunch screw steamer built at Glasgow.

The Yankee loss in Government stores at Johnsonville will be millions dollars. The fire of Forrest's batteries was terrible. No heavy iron-clads north of Memphis.—Low water prevents them going up.

Sherman has concentrated Memphis.

A New York correspondent, October 30th, says that Buckner captured Morgan on the 27th. He held the Confederate force surprised, numbering hundred prisoners, conducted all the Federals brutlery, and destroyed all was executed.

Price is reported at Fayetteville, Arkansas. He is supposed to have crossed the Arkansas river. Guerillas continue in the State, though the main bodies left with Price.

Rosecrans, Oct. 29.—Breckinridge reports that on the evening of the 25th he drove the enemy from Lick Creek into Buffalo Gap, and upon starting forced them back a mile and fortified a line of works, but was unable to expel them from the Gap. He re-occupied the position held in the morning without obstruction. Our loss slight. On the 26th Maj. Rodie attacked the enemy near Morristown, captured fifty prisoners and burned a train, with complimentary stores.

[CONGRESS DISPATCH.]

Richmond, Nov. 14.—The following was received to-night:

Headquarters Nov. 12—*Secretary of War.*—Breckinridge reports that on the night of the 11th, he turned Bull's Gap when the enemy attempted to retreat. About one o'clock on the 12th with Vaughn's and Duke's commands, he struck their column and routed it.

Several hundred prisoners, ten stand of colors, six pieces of artillery, with caissons and horses complete, fifty loaded wagons, with teams, ambulances with medical supplies, &c., were captured.

[Signed] R. E. Lee.

From the Valley.

New Market, Va., Nov. 14.—The army returned to their old camp to-day, after an absence of five days. They are picketing between Newtown and Middleton.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

Close the Bar Rooms.—We trust that the authorities will see that all the bar rooms are closed to-day. The ladies and children will be on the street, going to and from church, whether the men go or not, and the *old soakers* should be kept sober out of regard to them and for the day, if not on their own account.

The market was well supplied with beef yesterday morning, which sold from the stalls at $2 25 to $2 50; and by the quarter, from carts, at $1 75 to $2 00. There were, besides, chickens, eggs, apples, turnips, &c. Any small family having an income of from $1,500 to $2,000 a month, in currency, can manage to live here very comfortably.

Through carelessness our Western mail was not put in the Post Office on Sunday and Monday night in time to go West. We regret this and will endeavor to prevent its repetition.

The N. C. Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church meets in Mocksville on the 7th December. Bishop Early will preside.

We find the following in the *Confederate*, dated Washington City, October 12th:

Below you will find a list of officers belonging to Clingman's brigade, captured at Fort Harrison (eight miles from Richmond,) on the 30th ult., and now confined in the old Capitol prison, Washington City, D. C., which you will please publish for the information of friends, viz:

Major A J Rogers, Capt L R Bruce, Lt A H Gregory, Lt T W Dutt, and Lt M L Barnhardt, of the 8th N C Regt.

Capt J T Bradley, Lt J R Nowell, Lt J C Carnes, Lt J H Hughes, Lt J D Gatling, Lt J L Everitt, Lt J O Williams, and Lt G F Darden of the 31st N C Regiment.

Lt J P Pittman, of the 51st N C Regiment.

Capt W M Stevenson, Capt W A Darden, Lt J Q Jackson, Lt D F Redditt, Lt S E Koonce, Lt J F Guthrie, of the 61st N C Regiment, and Capt W H S Burgwyn, A D C.

Lt J Barrett and Lt R P Edwards, J W Taylor, C E Harper, captured the same day on the Weldon Road are also with us. I am very respectfully,

Yours, &c., W. A. Darden

"WHOLESALE CONSCRIPTION."

We continue our extracts from leading papers to show how Mr. Davis' proposition to conscript all the men of the country and then "detail" such as he may conceive to be necessary in the home interests of the country, is received by the press. Under the above heading the *Memphis Appeal*, now published at Montgomery, Ala., says:

"There is no political maxim fuller of truth and warning than that "power is always stealing from the many to the few." More particularly is this the case in times like the present, when the country is involved in war and the people, wrapped up in the idea of securing their liberty and independence, are apt to sleep upon their rights until they are effectually undermined or usurped by the governing few.

If the telegraph has done justice to President Davis and Secretary Seddon, it is plain that the subject of wholesale conscription is to be revived at the present session of Congress, by which not only the services and persons of the people of all classes, but the conduct of their trades, professions, pursuits and occupations are to be placed under the sole and exclusive control of the military power. It is assumed that the system of exemption by Congress is unwise, that every man in the Confederacy capable of military duty should be enrolled, and that the civil pursuits of life should be carried on by detailed men from the army. Our pulpits must be filled by detailed preachers, our schools by detailed teachers, our plantations by detailed farmers, our work shops by detailed mechanics, and our newspapers must be carried on by detailed editors and printers.

It will be perceived at a glance that such a policy strikes at the very root of civil liberty, and places all power in the hands of the military. If any minister of the gospel should be so indiscreet as to embody in any of his sermons doctrines distasteful to the powers that be, or if any editor should become too outspoken in the exercise of his constitutional rights in vindication of the freedom of the press, a revocation of their details would very soon silence them; or if the editor himself should not be subject to military duty, it would be an easy matter to stop his paper by revoking the details of his employees.

We beseech our authorities at Richmond not to be too grasping in their demands for power and dominion, and we warn our Congressmen not to be too hasty in thus surrendering the rights and liberties of their constituents into the hands of the military power. If there be any who really favor such a policy, they certainly have not weighed well the consequences of it; for if such a policy shall prove successful, it will not require the ken of a prophet to predict that in the event of McClellan's election, the Chicago platform will very soon muster a strong, if not predominant party in these Confederate States. Such dissatisfaction has already been produced by the extra-constitutional legislation of Congress and the harsh manner in which its laws have been executed by military officials, and we can assure the President and his Secretary, that they are but playing into the hands of Mr. Boyce and his followers by their continued grasping after despotic power. The germs of dissension are already too painfully visible, and we can but deprecate the adoption of any policy like this that can but hasten them into full fruition.

Under the inhuman and barbarous manner in which Lincoln has waged the war upon us, the people have submitted without a murmur to much from their own government that would have met with resistance under other circumstances; and they will doubtless continue to bear up under whatever burthens may be imposed upon them in the event of the re-election of the Ape, but we almost tremble for the fate that awaits a divided South, if the unwise recommendations of Mr. Seddon shall become a law upon the heels of McClellan's success.

We shall have more to say on this subject as well as secret sessions of Congress, in future numbers of our paper.

On the same subject the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel* says:

When Jackson was President of the United States, his official organ in commenting upon the freedom of the press, remarks thus:

Under no possible emergency, not even in insurrection, or amidst the throes of civil war, can the Government justify official interference with the freedom of speech or of the press, any more than it can with the freedom of the ballot. The licentiousness of the tongue and of the pen is a minor evil compared with the licentiousness of arbitrary power."

Jackson was a statesman as well as a patriot. He knew that an independent, untrammelled press was necessary in this or any other country, in order that evils might be corrected and liberty prevail.

We commend the opinion of Gen. Jackson to the attention of the President of this Confederacy, and those Members of Congress, who are his subservients. If all the reports are correct, it is evident they will do all they can the present session, to muzzle the journals of the South. Let those interested at once take the subject in hand, and give these servants of the people at Richmond to understand that they cannot tamper with the rights of the press with impunity

The people are the power. They will sustain a free and independent press. Let the latter do its duty to the people and the country, and at once crush out the hydra-headed monster—military despotism—that has reared its crested head at Richmond. It is very evident that efforts will be made at the present Congress to deprive the people of their few remaining liberties. Let the people notify their representatives that they must oppose any further movement infringing upon their rights. Let the press itself speak out boldly and defiantly.

N. C. EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Educational Association of this State met at Temple Hall, Charlotte, at 7 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday last. Some twenty-seven members were present. Rev. R. Burwell, Charlotte, was elected President for the ensuing year, and the following were elected Vice Presidents: Prof. R. Sterling, Greensboro'; E. F. Armfield, Yadkinville; Maj. W. R. Gordon, Hillsboro' Military Academy; G. W. Hege, Yadkin Institute; S. H. Wiley, Salisbury; Rev. A. G. Stacy, Davenport Female College, Lenoir. S. Leander, Lincolnton, was elected Recording Secretary, and W. J. Palmer, Raleigh, Corresponding Secretary. Among the business transacted was the appointment of a Committee to memorialize the Literary Board and the Legislature in behalf of a plan for the establishment of schools for educating disabled soldiers, and the children of deceased and disabled soldiers for teachers. The Convention then adjourned till the following day.

On the second day several additional delegates took their seats. A series of resolutions were adopted, on the death of Mr. C. W. Smythe, one of the members of the Association.

The memorial to the Legislature, in behalf of graded schools, was offered, and, after a thorough discussion by Messrs. Sterling, Griffith, Wiley, Branson, Campbell and Bingham, was unanimously adopted, as follows:

The memorial of the State Educational Association to the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina, respectfully represent, that, in their opinion, one of the greatest educational wants of the State is that of schools of a higher grade connected with the common schools. They believe that the bill before the Legislature, at its session last winter, proposed a just and feasible plan, and that it is especially commended to your favorable consideration, from the fact that it offers the only effectual means yet devised to educate, the wastefulness, the children of deceased and disabled soldiers, and of young men disabled in the army.

The Association is fully impressed with the opinion that now is the time to act in this matter; that more can now be done in the way of raising well-timed funds than in the future, while the necessities of our position, growing out of the sacrifices of the war, demand immediate efforts to relieve the State of the serious burden of providing means by which the families of its defenders may be made self-supporting.

A great variety of arguments and considerations, in favor of the plan referred to, could be presented, but this Association believe that these will present themselves to your honorable body, while they respectfully ask your favorable attention to statements which will be made to you by the gentlemen selected to lay this memorial before you. All of which is respectfully solicited.

On motion, the Association took a recess till 7 p. m.

At the night session the standing committees were appointed.

On motion, the subject for Premium Essays, of last year were retained for the ensuing year, with the offer of $200 instead of $100

The committee on supply and compensation of teachers reported as follows, which, after discussion by Messrs. Campbell, Branson and Wiley, was adopted.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of "the supply and compensation of teachers," would offer the following report:

We recommend that the committee be instructed to publish an address to the educated ladies of the State, urging them to devote themselves to the work of teaching; and to the people of the State pressing upon them the necessity of providing a proper support for those engaged in instructing their children.

And in order to secure a supply of teachers for all vacant schools and schools for all who are willing to teach, we recommend that the Superintendent of Public Schools be requested to establish, in connection with his office, an intelligence office, in which he shall keep a regular list of all applicants for schools with their qualifications and address, and of all schools needing teachers. That he request the examining committee in the various counties to aid him in this matter, by securing and reporting the names of teachers.

In order that the Superintendent may be able to carry out the above recommendation, we urge him to endeavor to secure from the Legislature the authority to appoint a Secretary to aid him in this and his other arduous duties.

On the subject of Text books, it was

Resolved, That the Association would, at this time, reaffirm its former deliverances upon the supply of our schools with proper text books, and against, the republications of books from the United States.

On motion, the Association adjourned.

Female Printers.—Yates, of the Charlotte *Democrat*, who is a practical printer, and a man of some common sense, says of the proposition to employ young ladies in printing offices:

"In consequence of the scarcity of printers, it has been suggested that females be employed as compositors in printing offices. Those who make such suggestions probably know but little about the actual fatigue of type setting. Although it is not *hard work*, we believe it to be one of the most *exhausting* occupations that can be followed. No female, unless she had an extraordinary constitution, could stand up, *in one spot*, for ten, twelve and fourteen hours each day, for month after month and year after year, and set type. But few males are found who can follow the business for many years together."

CASUALTIES.

The following is a list of casualties that occurred in the 1st and 3rd regiments in the battle of Cedar Creek on the 19th of October:

CASUALTIES IN 1ST REGIMENT N. C. INFANTRY.

Co. A—Wounded—S Mills.
Co E—Missing—G Wilkerson.
Co G—Missing—L Whitley. Wounded—John Moore.
Co D—Missing—James Brown.
Co E—Killed Benj Isley.
Co F—Wounded—S Boone and S Vick.
Co H—Wounded G Little. Missing—McWin.
Co I—Wounded—Sgt K S Scarboro' and Private John Bolin.
Co K—Wounded—Lieut John Wynn.—Killed—Corporal S Winters.
Total—Wounded 6. Killed 2. Missing 4.

CASUALTIES IN 3RD REGIMENT N. C. INFANTRY.

Co A—Wounded Sgt Jno W Taylor.
Co B—Missing—J S Strickland.
Co C—Missing—Y H Lasley, J C Carter, J Hollingsworth.
Co D—Killed—L L T Williams. Missing Lewis Allen.
Co F—Wounded—E E Quinn. Killed—Sgt C H Ferrow.
Co G—Wounded—Jos Hollingsworth.
Co I—Wounded—P H Hutopeth, Corp J Neal, (with regiment.)
Co K—Wounded—J A Lasley, (with regiment.) Missing—G A Brown, L T Evans, S Waller.
Total—Wounded 6 Killed 2. Missing 8.

POEMS UNWRITTEN.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

There are poems unwritten, and songs unsung,
Sweeter than any that ever were heard—
Poems that wait for an angel tongue,
Songs that but long for a Paradise bird.

Poems that ripple through lowliest lives—
Poems unnoted and hidden away,
Down in the souls where the beautiful thrives,
Sweetly as flowers in the air of May.

Poems that only the angels above us,
Looking down deep in our hearts, may behold,
Felt, though unseen by the being who love us,
Written on lives as in letters of gold.

Sing to my soul the sweet song that thou livest!
Read to me the poem that never was penned—
The wonderful ideal of life that thou givest
Fresh from the spirit, Oh beautiful friend!

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the Progress, announced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months	$25.00
" " Three months	15.00
" " One month	5.00
Weekly paper, three months	5.00
" " six months	10.00

To any person sending us *five* subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Roll; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chickens Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.
Oct 12-tf

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON, Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.
Sept 30-tf

NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN to attend children and do housework. For a servant of good character a good home may be secured and a good price obtained. Address "X," Progress office.
Nov 4-dtf

LEAD WANTED.

$2,00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNces himself a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.
October 25-dtd W. J. SAUNDERS.

Confederate, Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, and Salisbury Watchman please copy and send accounts to W. J. S., Raleigh.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

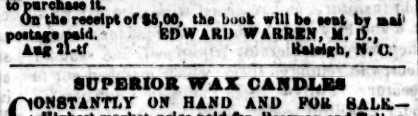
I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by Mrs. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

Secretary's Office,
Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, Nov. 9th, 1864.



THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company will be held in Wilmington on Wednesday, the 23d instant.

J. W. THOMPSON, Secretary.
Nov 12-dtm

Goldsboro' State Journal, Tarboro' Southerner, Petersburg Express, Raleigh Confederate, Raleigh Progress, publish twice a week till meeting.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

DAILY.

One day	$2 00	One week	$10 00
Two days	3 00	Two weeks	16 00
Three days	4 00	Four weeks	24 00
Four days	5 00	One month	32 00
Five days	6 00	Three months	72 00

WEEKLY.

One week	$10 00	One month	$32 00
Two weeks	16 00	Three months	72 00
Four weeks	24 00	Six months	144 00

If more or less than one or four weeks a square, and additional insertions in the same, charged accordingly. Advertisements not specified, three or four times a week will be charged $1 per square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices above the ordinary rate, and copy to be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

Auction Sales!

ON MONDAY OF COURT WEEK, THE 21ST INST, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, in addition to the 12 negroes, the following articles at auction:

1 solid silver COFFEE CUP and SAUCER.
2 silver plated CAKE BASKETS.
1 " " TRAY.
1 " " CORDIAL STAND.
1 " " CASTOR.
1 " " MOLASSES CUP.
1 excellent MAYNARD'S RIFLE.

These articles are of the very best quality and elaborately finished.

Nov 15-d3t TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., Auction and Commission Merchants.

Auction Sales.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON MONDAY of Court week, 21st day of November, for cash, nine likely NEGROES, as follows:

6 LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO MEN,
1 " " GIRL,
1 " NEGRO WOMAN AND CHILD.

The woman is a good Ironer, Washer and Cook. They are sound and healthy, not refugee negroes, and are sold for no fault. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Nov 10-eod4t Auct. & Com. Merchants.

SNUFF, SNUFF, SNUFF, For Sale.

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 100 BOXES SOUTHERN STAR SNUFF.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Com. Mer. and Auctioneers.
Nov. 14-d3t.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TAXES for the Districts herein named will not be received at the times heretofore advertised, but will be received at the following times, viz:

Swift Creek District,	Monday,	19th Dec., 1864.
Panther Branch	do	Tuesday,	19th	do
Barney Jones'	do	Wednesday,	20th	do
Buckhorn & New Hill	do	Thursday,	21st	do
White Oak & Beaver Creek	do	Friday,	22d	do
Crabtree & Cary	do	Saturday,	23d	do

The other Districts will be received at the times heretofore advertised.

RUFUS H. PAGE, Collector for Wake County.
Nov 8-d3t

WOOL NOTICE.

Quartermaster's Department, Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Bethlehem, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

Just Published,

RICHARDSON'S SOUTHERN ALMANAC FOR 1865.

IT CONTAINS, BESIDES THE CALENDERS, &C., the Officers of C. S. Government, Official list of Members of 1st Congress, Statistics of States, Army and Navy List, Population and Debt of Europe and America, Statement of Killed, &c., in the battles of the War, Rates of Postage, &c., rendering it the most valuable publication ever issued at an unprecedented low price.

Single copy 75 cents, 12 copies $6, 100 copies $40.—Send stamps to pay return postage.

Address JOHNSON & SCHAFFTER,
Nov 4-d2w&2t* Publishers, Lynchburg, Va.

HAVANA & JORDAN'S.

IN GREAT VARIETY, MADE AFTER THE OLD FASHION,

CAKES, CAKES, CAKES!

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury
Dr D F Summey, Ashville
Dr W A Collett, Morganton
Dr J W Allison, Statesville
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte
Mr Edward Hege, Salem
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville
E Murray & Co., Wilmington
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General N. C.
Oct 31-d&w1m

Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Greensboro Patriot, People's Press, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Asheville News copy one month.

WANTED.

$5,000 VIRGINIA BANK BILLS.
$5,000 North Carolina Bank Bills.

—ALSO—

Confederate Bonds, long and short date.
Coupon of old North Carolina Sixes.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Nov 15-d5t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

I WILL LEAVE HILLSBOROUGH AND GREENSborough on the 24th of this month, with boxes for the prisoners of war, and for the hospitals at Richmond.

I will also leave on the 15th December with boxes for Army of Northern Virginia.

Nov 15-dtd W. A. THOMPSON.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,
Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES, near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white nose—tail and main untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.

Oct 6-d&tawtm* CALVIN D EDWARDS.

TO BOYS.

THREE OR FOUR SMART, INTELLIGENT BOYS can make money by selling the Progress on the streets, at the depots and on the cars. Apply at
Oct 10—tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

WANTED

A GOOD GRIST MILLER OVER FIFTY YEARS OF age. Apply to
Oct 21-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

DAILY PROGRESS

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE FROST HAIRS.

To save ourselves from the reproach of having [illegible] by later, we shall [illegible] a sharp look out along the margin of the paper when the frosty [illegible] to appear, and when [illegible] stopped. Watch for [illegible] to renew in time.

LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL.

We have made [illegible] to have a full report of the proceedings of the Legislature, which duty it is intended to perform on the 21st instant, reliably and correctly reported. [illegible] editors, and persons who desire to keep themselves posted as to the action of the Assembly should subscribe at once. We shall furnish the *Daily Progress* during the session, which will hardly be less than six weeks, and probably more, at $5; the subscription to commence with the first day of the session.

We shall also publish all the important action of Congress. In addition to the unusually [illegible] each day by telegraph we shall publish all important laws passed, and give such portions of the proceedings as may prove of interest.

DAILY PROGRESS one month, $5; three months, $15; and six months, $25. WEEKLY PROGRESS $5 for three months and $10 for six months.

Many Editors and politicians, and other persons, while they oppose the arming of negroes as soldiers, now, assert that as a last resort, to prevent subjugation, the government should not hesitate to pursue such a policy. Is there any common sense left? Are the people all mad? Is it not a fact that the actual conscription of all able-bodied slaves, to be used in the army as soldiers, would place our ultimate subjugation beyond all manner of doubt? Does not apply the present conscript law for white men, to the slaves, and it will not only render our subjugation certain, but our extermination extremely probable; for, in that event, we should have to struggle against twenty-odd millions whites and four millions blacks, for if the negro be compelled to fight at all, it will be against, and not for us.—We think it very unfortunate that the indiscretion of some of the partisan presses of the Administration should have brought this matter before the public, and more indiscreet and fatal still that the President of the Confederacy should have thought proper to discuss the matter at length in his message, and, to advise at least the adoption of part of the propositions of his too zealous advisers. But as it is before the country its discussion cannot now be stopped, whatever may be the evils that flow from it. If Congress will sit with open doors and let its deliberations be known, and it shall be found that the negro question has been ignored by our representatives, then we promise not to allude to it again.

Our cause is certainly not very hopeful at best, but the day when it shall be determined to arm the slaves to fight our battles will the great mass of our people lose all confidence. He soon will be too stupid to realize the fact that in such an event our doom will be sealed. May our rulers be given wisdom and our people fortitude to master the difficulties and endure the trials that stretch out before them.

An Appeal for the Soldiers.

We most cheerfully comply with the request of Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald to publish the following appeal for religious and other works for the two hospitals over which he has the spiritual charge; and we would add our own earnest appeal to his, to the citizens of Raleigh and of the State, to contribute such books as they have to spare, and funds to purchase books with.

We would also suggest that the officers in charge of the hospitals draw on the hospital fund for a sufficient amount to furnish the invalids with both the Daily and Religious Journals, for without reading matter and especially newspapers, the life of these poor sufferers must drag heavily indeed:

For the Progress.]

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me, if you please, to use your paper in behalf of the invalid soldiers in the two Hospitals in this city, over which I have the spiritual charge—the Fetigrew Hospital, and General Hospital No. 1, at the Fair Ground. I am frequently asked by kind citizens for books, that during the dull hours of hospital life may not hang so heavily upon them. My power to gratify this wish is very limited indeed, and I would, therefore, most earnestly appeal to the citizens of this place especially, as well as of the North Carolinian, to help me in this most worthy work. It is proposed to collect a Library for each of these Hospitals; to have the books numbered, registered, and carefully kept by an appointed Librarian; that they may be neither lost, nor mutilated. Religious works, Histories, Biographies, Travels, and general miscellaneous works are desired. A very large number of New Testaments, for constant distribution, is greatly needed. Funds will be thankfully received from those who may not have books to spare.

The soldiers are a living wall, standing between us and misery and disaster worse than death; and, surely, no one will refuse to contribute to aid in behalf of brave men, away from their homes; and now suffering in protecting, from foe, our homes, and liberties. All books and donations for this purpose, may be sent to my residence, or to Mr. Hutchinson's store.

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS L. FITZGERALD,
Post Chaplain.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 9th, 1864.
North Carolina papers please copy.

While representatives from Missouri and Tennessee sit in the Confederate Congress, ready to vote for appropriations, improvements and oppressive taxes, both of those States have voted for Lincoln. We have just about as much use for representatives from Massachusetts as we have from Missouri.

We received no Petersburg or Richmond papers yesterday, there being, we learned, no connection at Danville.

Day of Humiliation and Prayer.

This day having been set apart by the President of the Confederate States as a day of humiliation and prayer to Almighty God, [illegible] and suffering [illegible] visited upon us for our sins, and especially for the wicked and unrighteous [illegible] which we as a people have engaged in, we publish the Proclamation of the President, and also the admirable order of Gen. Lee:

PROCLAMATION APPOINTING A DAY FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP.

It is meet that the people of the Confederate States should, from time to time, assemble to acknowledge their dependence on Almighty God, to render devout thanks for His manifold blessings, to worship His Holy name, to bend in prayer at His footstool, and to accept, with reverent submission, the chastening of His All-wise and Almighty Providence.

Let us, then, in humble and in faith, unite our voices in recognizing, with adoring gratitude, the manifestations of His protecting care in the many signal victories with which our arms have been crowned, in the fruitfulness with which our land has been blessed, and in the unimpaired energy and [illegible] with which He has inspired our hearts and strengthened our arms in resistance to the iniquitous designs of our enemies.

And let us not forget that, while graciously vouchsafing to us His protection, our sins have merited and received grievous chastisement; that many of our best and bravest have fallen in battle; that many others are still held in foreign prisons; that large districts of our country have been devastated with savage ferocity, the peaceful homes destroyed, and helpless women and children driven away in destitution; and that with Scottish malignity the passions of a servile race have been excited by our foes into the commission of atrocities from which death is a welcome escape.

Now therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, setting apart WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of November next, as a day to be specially devoted to the worship of Almighty God; and I do invite and invoke all the people of these Confederate States to assemble on the day aforesaid, in their respective places of public worship, there to unite in prayer to our Heavenly Father that He bestow His favor upon us; that He extend over us the protection of His almighty arm; that He sanctify his chastisement to our improvement, so that we may turn away from evil paths and walk righteously in His sight; that He restore peace to our bleeding country, healing its bleeding wounds, and securing to us the continued enjoyment of our own rights of self-government and independence; and that He graciously listen to us while we ascribe to Him the power and glory of our deliverance.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States at Richmond, this 26th day of October, [SEAL] in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 63.

HEADQ'RS ARMY NO. VIRGINIA, November 7th, 1864.

The President of the Confederate States having, by his Proclamation, set apart Wednesday, the 16th of November, for the worship of Almighty God, all military duties, except such as are necessary for the safety of the army, will be suspended on that day, and every facility for its due observance will be afforded to the troops. The Chief Department will endeavor to make such provision for the wants of the army as will enable all, so far as possible, to participate in the religious services of the occasion.

While it is right that all our people should continually acknowledge their dependence upon Him who alone controls the destiny of nations, the signal proofs and benefits we have received at His hands call upon us especially for the grateful tribute of our praise and adoration. The Almighty arm has saved us from our enemies; His Providence has shielded us in the midst of danger, and His bounty has supplied our wants.

Chaplains will hold divine services at the usual places of worship, and officers and soldiers of the army are earnestly exhorted to attend, with reverence and devotion, to their duties on that day, and to unite in rendering to our merciful God and Saviour the glory due to His name; to confess with humble penitence the sins that have justly provoked His indignation; to supplicate His forgiveness, and implore Him in His own time, to withdraw his chastening hand, and give peace and independence to our beloved country.

And while we bend before His throne, let not our own comrades be forgotten. Let us seek for strengthened courage to follow the example of their heroic devotion, and commend their bereaved families to the tender care of the widow's God, and the Father of the fatherless.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

We trust that all business houses will be closed and that the attendance at all the churches may be such as to assure the world that this people are earnest and prayerful in their petitions for peace and independence.

FROM GEORGIA.

We gave both Yankee and Confederate accounts in our telegraphic columns, yesterday, of a fight near Atlanta, last Wednesday, and as usual both sides claim the victory. We copy the following, which refers to the same affair, from the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel* of Saturday:

FROM UP THE ROAD.

A gentleman who reached this city Friday afternoon, and who left the vicinity of Stone Mountain on Thursday morning, reports that on Wednesday morning at day-break terrific explosions were heard in the direction of Atlanta, and about daylight heavy and rapid artillery and musketry firing was heard in the direction of Rough and Ready. The firing continued up to 12 M., gradually nearing Atlanta.

Scouts who left Jonesboro on Wednesday morning report that Gen. Howell Cobb, with from six to eight thousand militia and three brigades of cavalry, attacked the enemy and was steadily driving them in.

A soldier who had been captured by the Yankees, and who succeeded in effecting his escape, reports that there were not over eight thousand troops in the city. Parties along the line of the State Road, between Atlanta and Marietta, represent that the trains go up to Marietta daily heavily laden and return empty.—Two corps were at Powder Springs under marching orders. The Yankees were sending off the negroes and prisoners to that point. Their movements are involved in mystery.

The last foraging expedition went out two weeks since under Gen Gerard, with eight hundred wagons, foraging in the vicinity of Stone Mountain, and in Gwinnett county. They carried off large numbers of beef cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, corn, fodder, peas, potatoes and household furniture, and returned with about six hundred and fifty loaded wagons—the balance empty. They were considerably frightened, and sent for a corps to reinforce them, which marched out to Decatur. Two or three thousand Confederates under a skillful leader could have captured the whole expedition, consisting of about six thousand infantry and cavalry. The men were subsisting on two crackers and a half per day, and they were exceedingly ravenous. One of them boiled a goose and eat it, entrails and all.

The [illegible] Army corps at Atlanta, which gave rise to the rumor that they were receiving reinforcements. In their several raids around the Mountain, the enemy confess to a loss of six hundred and eighty three men, the credit of which belongs to the guerrillas and Texan Rangers.

[illegible] Sherman sent a detachment up to Canton, Cherokee county, a few days since to burn [illegible]. They captured the [illegible] and burned it. About two thirds of the town was destroyed. [illegible] meeting of some action in their counties by our enemies.

Another report is in circulation in this city, which sickens the heart of [illegible] to that effect. There must have been a large quantity of powder stored in the brick commissary from day-light until 12 M. The burning, we understand, from parties on Stone Mountain, was distinctly heard there, a distance of thirty-two miles from Atlanta.

THE PRESS OF THE CONFEDERACY AND HIS MESSAGE.

We continue our extracts from editorials to show how some of the suggestions of the President are received by the people of the country—we say the people because the Press is generally a faithful expression of public sentiment:

[From the Wilmington Journal.]

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From no fault of ours we are behind hand with the President's Message, which, coming by railroad accidents all round, only reached us on Saturday forenoon.

Like all President Davis' state papers, its style is above criticism. Its tone is elevated and dignified. Its reasoning is clear and cogent, and its position such as, with few exceptions, will meet the cordial and spontaneous approbation of the people of the Confederate States.

The President's statement of our military position is cheerful. His reference to the sentiment of foreign nations towards the Confederacy is such as ought to impress itself upon all unprejudiced minds at home and abroad. His statement of the finances is much more favorable than we had been led to expect. Many of his recommendations in reference to the department of War are no doubt highly valuable, but it is fair to say that it is in this portion of his message that those recommendations are made to which the most serious opposition will be made. The press has already emphatically pointed the idea of its freedom, being possible under detailed conscription, and the recommendation for the purchase by the Confederate government of forty thousand negroes driven to be employed in various non-combatant positions in the service, and subsequently to be [illegible] is certain to meet with vehement opposition from many quarters, perhaps from a majority fairly to comprehend its object and effects, perhaps because it is regarded as an entering wedge to the arming of negroes.

We have already given our opinion, calmly and temperately, we trust, in response to the proposition to make the press a matter of mere military discretion and its conductors soldiers on detail, liable to be removed at military or executive pleasure, and need not now do more than reiterate our dissent. We do not care now to discuss the question of arming the slave in defence of his home, which he ought to defend if called upon. In the last resort this might be done. We agree with the President that should the alternative ever be presented of subjugation or the employment of the slave as a soldier, there seems to be no reason to doubt what would then be our decision. There are reasons why, until in the very last resort, this alternative should not be resorted to, hardly discussed. We are sorry that so much has already been said about it. A premature resort to the doubtful policy of making soldiers of the slaves, especially when their labor is all needed to make food, would, in our humble opinion, be worse than a blunder—it would be a political crime. It is a matter that cannot be handled too delicately. We beg of our legislators to beware, to be cautious. They cannot be too much so.

The President certainly states the case correctly when he says that peace is manifestly impossible unless desired by both parties to this war, and the disposition for it among our enemies will be best and most certainly evoked by the demonstration on our part of ability and unshaken determination to defend our rights, and to hold no earthly price too dear for their purchase.

The message is of readable length, and will, no doubt, be read by all.

[From the Charlotte Democrat.]

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We publish, in full, the Message of President Davis to the Confederate Congress. Of course it will be read by all who are interested in the affairs of the Confederacy.

The President reiterates the disposition of the government for peace, but thinks that it would be folly to attempt further negotiations unless invited by the enemy. [We do not entirely agree with the President on this point. We think Commissioners ought to be appointed and the Yankee government frequently notified that we are ready to negotiate for peace on the basis of the independence of the Confederate States.—Let the Commissioners' names be published to the world, and thus prevent all further misapprehension or misconstruction of the views of our authorities on this matter. This is in accordance with views expressed by us more than a year ago.]

The Message reviews the military situation and presents the encouraging conclusion that the campaigns of this year have neither impaired our means of defence nor given the enemy any assurance of final success. Our foreign relations are reviewed with great power, and the neutrality of foreign nations exposed with great point. The idea of waiting for the enemy to recognize our independence, or that recognition without intervention would not avail to stop the war, are exposed by the President with his usual force and clearness. The finances of the Confederacy are examined under the new Secretary, and his recommendation approved by the President.—The employment of slaves, to the extent of 40,000, for pioneer and engineer laborers, is as far as the President recommends Congress to go, at present in the matter of employing slaves in the army; but whenever the alternative of subjugation or the employment of slaves as soldiers is [illegible] the President recommends that all exemptions of persons [illegible] be repealed, and [illegible] to make up the deficiency [illegible] public good [illegible] giving their opinions of this recommendation, we will merely remark that the detail system is too prolific of fraud and corruption to be longer continued in [illegible] country. Any [illegible] who will [illegible] to get up details.

It would, in fact, be better to prosecute Editors and printers [illegible] than in the army, than to subject the Press of the country to be trammeled by a detail; it would be far better to prosecute Ministers of the Gospel and put them in the army than to shield professors of religion. A *detailed* Press and a *detailed* Gospel would be a nice thing for a free Government! Under such circumstances whenever a detailed Editor spoke, or seemed to disapprove and censure the conduct of our authorities, people would be justified in suspecting that he was making favor from his masters. No independent, honest Editor would feel free as well as the people to sustain the authorities (as nine-tenths of the Editors are now doing) when he knew that he was doing so by virtue of a detail from said authorities. The Constitution of the Confederate States recognizes the freedom of the Press, and is ought to remain free as let to be wiped out entirely. If the privileges and freedom of the Press are abused, let the guilty be exposed and punished. But for freedom's sake, never let us have a *detailed* Gospel or a *detailed* Press in the Confederate States, subject to the caprice of corrupt and drunken or honest and sober officials. As *individuals*, Editors and printers claim no exemption, but as conductors of the Press they claim simply what the Constitution guarantees—nothing more nor nothing less.

We can understand why some few officials of the government, and others, who fear exposure from the Press, should want it restricted, but we cannot understand why an honest, upright man like President Davis should make such a recommendation.

These remarks are not prompted by a fear that Editors and printers will be put in the army, for we have no doubt they would be detailed to remain at home—but we object to placing the Press under the control of any one man or set of men. No Editor would feel free, as an Editor, with a detail in his pocket. Therefore, we repeat, conscribe the members of the Press or leave them entirely free.

[From the Columbia Carolinian.]

THE MESSAGE.

There are but two points in the President's message at which we care to take direct and immediate exception. One of these—the recommendation to substitute a system of details for the present exemption law—we have already partially discussed; the other, in that passage in which emancipation is held up as a reward to slaves for services as teamsters and cooks, engineer and pioneer laborers, and in other similar capacities.

For many years past, the Southern people have been spending a great deal of logic and erudition in the not altogether unsuccessful attempt to convince the world that slavery is the condition most fitted to the negro; that in that condition alone he attains his physical, social, moral and intellectual height; that in a state of freedom he becomes, through his sensual and indolent nature, degraded rather than elevated, and that, consequently, freedom to him is anything but a boon. Just as the position of the South in the matter is beginning to be pretty generally understood; just as men are slowly opening their eyes to the cant of Abolitionism and the wholesome character of the serfdom existing in the Confederacy; at a time when, in fine, so far as is by no means small class in England is concerned, we are on the very point of a triumphant demonstration of the merits of our system, while, with regard to the rest of the people of that country, one party only being excepted, we have at least raised a doubt as to its unquestionable wickedness; at this propitious moment of the argument, Mr. Davis, the President of this alliance of slave States, puts forth, under his own hand and seal, an idea which is directly opposed to the proposition by which alone we can absolutely justify ourselves, and on the growing belief in the justness of which, we have built up so fair a superstructure of sympathy. If, according to the notion of Mr. Davis, freedom can be properly promised to the slave as a reward for service, then slavery is not the happiest state for him, and the ground which the conscientious slaveholder occupies is wholly untenable. This abandonment of one of the strongest points of the South we should regard as betraying a want of judgment and of a logical political science upon the part of the President, if he had not given many proofs on previous occasion that, to some degree, he possess them both. As it is, we pronounce it an error of which, if Mr. Davis were as deep and conservative a thinker as the press which he wishes to rule, he would never have been guilty; and it furnishes another illustration of the sort of social and political ethics which that press will be expected to vomit when it becomes a mere dependent upon the will of one man.

But the repudiation of an important moral position is not the most objectionable consequence which the recommendation in question involves. If the Confederate Government has the right, as the President assumes, of impressing or purchasing slaves and then emancipating them, it has at its command a simple process, by which it may at any time begin the extermination of slavery, without so much as saying "by your leave" to the States. Beyond this, even Lincoln himself never went—nay, he has not even dared to go so far; for, in his scheme of "compensated emancipation," he expressly refers the question to the States, acknowledging that they only can determine it.

It is unnecessary to dwell any further on the subject. We have no fear that Congress will think even for a moment, of carrying out this extraordinary emanation from the Presidential brain. The only evil which is likely to follow, is that the fanatics and hypocrites of the North, and of Europe, will probably seize upon that indiscreet passage, and parade it as an evidence of a dawning sense among the Confederates of the great guilt of slavery.

(From the Lynchburg Republican.)

THE PRESS.

A portion of the Richmond Press seems much alarmed lest Congress put editors and printers in the army by repealing all exemption laws. One of our [illegible] President in the event of [illegible] Congress, in the support of the Government.

We think our [illegible] will [illegible] men and money in their hands. [illegible] not be whipped without the [illegible] editors and printers, we think they should [illegible] go into them in the army, and the public [illegible] ought to go for it. [illegible] Congress have declared [illegible] the liberty of the Press. [illegible] the inviolable [illegible] not to [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] only through its [illegible] people. [illegible] Press [illegible] [illegible] evil [illegible] [illegible] the country would soon go [illegible] [illegible] an institution, the people [illegible] [illegible] breath. The Press was an [illegible] of our liberties, and hence the Constitution [illegible] stipulates in [illegible] shall [illegible] higher. Congress is expressly prohibited by the [illegible] and the new Constitution, from passing any law restricting the liberty of the Press. Under the pretentions or [illegible] are placed [illegible] higher ground by the Constitution than any other trade, profession, or calling and for the [illegible] they lie at the foundation of free liberty. Without these two things—a free Press and true religion—liberty never did and never can exist in any country.

It is idle then to suppose for one moment that President Davis intended in his message any remark upon the Press, any more than he did an remark upon the Pulpit or on the respectable trades and professions to which he refers in the same connection. And it is equally idle to fear that Congress will sanction any proper position looking to any improper abridgment of the liberty of the Press.

SECRET SESSIONS.

[From the Macon Telegraph.]

Last year much dissatisfaction was expressed by the people and press at the "Secret Sessions" of Congress. We trust there will be no cause for these complaints at the present session. There is no excuse for them, except granting discussions on military affairs, when facts brought out in debate might prove beneficial to the enemy. The people have a right to know the position and bearing of their representatives upon questions affecting the interests and, it may be, the liberties of the country. We fear that many of the servants of the people have got the idea into their heads that they are the masters and will soon begin to play the part of grand inquisitors. Let there be an end to this [illegible] presumption, else, we warn those gentry that the [illegible] of their [illegible] soon will collapse suddenly and disgracefully.—Some shallow brains in the last have [illegible] grown so blatant as to hint that the [illegible] of the liberty of the press would be a benefit to the cause of independence. They affect to despise the means by which they were brought into notice and elevated to power, and would like much to put the "Fourth Estate" under [illegible] and corruption might not be opposed. If such an attempt is made, as it is [illegible] there will be, these "illustrious obscures" will attempt to hide their assaults upon the liberty of the Press and the people under the cover of Secret Sessions.—Let the Press look to it. If the Fourth Estate will but assert its rights and vindicate its prerogatives, which are but the rights and prerogatives of the people, it will soon crush the viper it has warmed to life. Let the discussion of public matters in Congress be had with open doors. No stabs in the dark. No Secret Sessions.

[From the Columbus Sun.]

When Congressmen assumed to be wiser beyond the authority given them by the intent of the Constitution, they resolve themselves into secret service. It matters little what they do in secret. Public opinion, that unbending element in all forms of free government, cannot reach them.—They may enthrall the liberty of the citizen, but there is no remedy, because the people know not what particular person or party is responsible.—Responsibility cannot be established when the truth is kept concealed. The people thus lose control of the government. Representatives lose all sense of responsibility, because the people have lost their power in making their judgment felt. In extenuation of this outrageous practice of secret sessions, we are exhorted to "trust the President," and to repose confidence in the ability and integrity or our chosen rulers. A greater than President Davis once remarked that confidence in rulers could be inspired only by the acts of the rulers themselves, and that when a people become dissatisfied with their sovereign it could be attributed to nothing short of a want of capacity or integrity on the part of the men who rule. When the people note a constant tendency towards centralization in connection with this new passion for secret sessions, it is natural that dissatisfaction should exist. If Congress would restore confidence and procure harmony among the people, let them trust the integrity and good sense of their constituents.

The suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*, the Conscription of Slaves to be used as soldiers, and the Revocation of all Exemptions seem to be the most prominent measures before Congress.—Whether the representatives from Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, the majority of whose constituents are in the Yankee army or in sympathy with the Yankee cause, can carry these measures or not remains to be seen. Should they all pass we should not at all be surprised to hear that the scenes enacted at Washington in the early part of 1861 were re-enacted at Richmond. There are men in the Confederate Congress that have some regard for the constitution and for the solemn oaths they have taken to support it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE J. T. LEACH, Jr., of Wake, as a candidate for ENGROSSING CLERK to the next General Assembly.

REFERENCES—Col. George Little, Aid to Gov. Vance; Col. J. P. B. Ross, Secretary of State.

Nov 16-dtw1t [Conservative copy.]

HOUSE TO LET.

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